REVIE

THR

BRITISH NATION.

Thurlday, July 3. 1712.

Think I cannot be suspected of stant Interest, the Magazine and the Confederates in what I said in drawing their Swords upon one amy last; but as these are Days nother, where, if they are both when Men are far from being back- kill'd, there's an End of the whole ward in their Censures, whether Family-No Man that has any with or without Reason; I shall there. Sense of the Protestant Cause in fore freely declare myself; I openly profess my Opinion to be as her Church of God, or the Civil Liberty Majesty express'd it in her late of Europe, can ever desire to see Speech, That the Interest of the States these two Nations fall out, nay, it General is Inseparable from our own: must be a Judgment upon both, A War with Holland at this Time, whenever such a Case happen. I should esteem no otherwise than of a Man cutting off his Left-Hand what I defire to fee; God forbid any with his Right: Britain and Holland boneft Man should defire it, but what are the Life and Soul of the Prote. will necessarily come upon us, If

Arguing for our joining with Fountain of Protestant Power; if France, and Quarrelling with they fall out, 'tis like two Brothers the World, or any Concern for the

I am therefore not telling you

duct, and I fay both Sides, for I would speak plain; and I do think I may affirm, that not a Jacobite French Peace, which some People would have if they could, tends more directly to a War with the Dutch, than THAT PRINCIPLE, which some are so pleas'd with the Kiew of, of the Dutch pushing the VVar on, and the Emperor Recovering the Spanish Monarchy without US: Let the Consequences of both be thorowly weigh'd, let People Impartially Examin what our Circumstances would be, if the Emperor and the Dutch should obtain that great Point of the Spanish Monarchy without us, and let them tell me, what can our Ministry be suppos'd to fay for themselves, to stand at Gaze with the Finger in the Mouth, and let it come to that.

I am speaking without Respect to Persons or Parties, taking Things as they now stand; it is, as I said before, nothing to the Question, How they come to stand fo? But we must be content to consider them as they do now stand: Here happens to be two differing and contrary Resolutions in the two Nations: the British Court resolve to put an End to the VVar, the Nation is Enflam'd and Divided, Trade decay'd, Taxes multiplied, the Treasure exhausted, we want Respite to Recover ourselves, and the Queen will have an End put to the War -The Confederates do not like the Conditions, and especially the EM-PEROR, who has swallow'd the

both Sides do not alter their Conduct, and I say both Sides, for I is very loth to part with it, and
would speak plain; and I do think they resolve to carry on the VVar;
I may affirm that not a faculite these are direct Contrarils.

Now the Ouestion before us feems to lie, whether can we stand Neuter, Tea or No.3. This is a Question has not yet been Debated. and is a very nice Case to consider of - I must own, my Opinion is in the Negative, viz. That I do not think it is Practicable, that we can bald the Scale and be Neuter; the Case is difficult, and I dare say can never be done; nay, the very Confederates will not let us do it; and the Old High-Flying Project, of fighting all with Foreign Troops, has been the only Thing that has difabled us from it.

There are many instances in our own Memory, of fuch a Cafe as Ours is, but I remember not any one that remain'd Neuter, who had been Stated with Respect to others; as we are: The Case of the Elector of Saxony and the Swedes, in the Wars of Germany, is one Remarkable Instance of this: The saxon left the Swedes, and made his Peace with the Emperor; the Smedes, who every one thought Ruin'd by it, not only carried on the Waragainst the Emperor without him, but declar'd against the Saxons also, which forc'd the Saxons, the Protestants, to loin with the Emperor, the Papift, to prevent the Swedes over-running all Germany; and none blam'd the saxons for the latter, tho' none justify'd the Emperor neither, in his War against the Protestants.

God

join with France against the Dutch-But God forbid also, the Dutch and the Emperor should push us to the Necessity of it, as it would be an odious Alliance to all the People of this Nation, yet there may, as there bas been Circumstances, in which it may be, as it has been, neceffary; God knows, I speak it not to bring it to pass, but to warm a gainst bringing on that Necessity : I'll put a fair Example --- Were all true that the People now talk of, of the Treatment of our Geneof rals, Of a Durab Squadron fitted " out to Intercept our going to cc Dunkirk, and of the Imperial Ge-" nerals Infulting the English, and " telling him he should BEGONE, Ge. Were it true which they boaft also, " That the Confederates will es nert beat the French and then " Land upon us;" What would any one fay to this? And what would our People do? Would these Things tend to a Rupture, or no? But God be praised, these forged Stories die as fast as they are made, and Things are not come to that yet,

But here's a Question put very Home as some think; Pray, why, if we think fit to draw out of the War, and make a Peace, Why should we hinder the Emperor and the Dutch? Why may not they fight and beat and Conquer France too, if they can? My Aniwer is plain, we must not let them, for the same Reason that we must not let France beat or Conquer them, or in short, the if the Conditions the Confederates same Reason which made us begin Demand, are Extravagant, they

God forbid we should come to this War, and made it a just War, is a good Reason for it, viz, To prevent Exorbitant Power, the Ballance of Europe would be broke by it, and we be in as much Donger of being Ruin'd then, as before; Exorbitant Power is the Thing we fight against; it is not against the French as a Narjon, but against the French as Exorbitantly Great that wo make War: If the Durch or Emperor become Exorbitantly Great, we must fight against them; and it is not fo long fince the Protestants accepted the Aid of the Kings of France, against the Emperor's Exerbitant Greatness-As we have done fince of the Emperors of Germany, against the French Greatness: This is what we call the Ballance of Powera viz. That no Exorbitant Greatness should be suffer'd in one Prince or another, in Europe - And whoever will Erect an Exorbitant Greatness must be oppos'd, let it be who it will.

These Things, I toretee, will be the fad Confequences of the Emperor and the Dutch carrying on the War without us; and therefore. think all imaginable Endeavours should be made use of, to prevent it, as well in persuading France to grant the Demands of the Dutch, as to bring in the Dutch to accept of Reasonable Couditions from France - If the Conditions the Queen has publish'd, are not acceptable, they ought to be consider'd, and Reason given for other Demands; ought [804]

ought to moderate these Demands, otherwise, as we may be charg'd with the making a Separate Peace, so they may be charg'd with making a Separate War, which is equally Mischievous.

Perhaps I may not be heard in this, with the same Moderation and Impartiality with which I write it; but let that be as pleases him who governs all Things; I shall never cease while I write, to lay before you the Rocks, which I think you are in danger of splitting upon, if after that you will run on, be the Error your own.

It will be to no purpose, to say a Tory High-Flying Party brought these Things upon us; what the High-Flying Party have done, I regret as much as any of you, but

for God-sake let us not precipitate ourselves into certain Misery upon an uncertain Supposition that, this may Retrieve us from the High-Flying Influence; too many desperate Remedies have been try'd already. and one part of the Nation Ruind in the Attempt: It is a terrible O. peration we are now upon, and the whole Protestant Interest may be lost in the Experiment; let those who rejoyce in the Confederates pushing on the War without us, remember and confider it, that therein, they are the Men, and they only. that are for effectually bringing on a War with the Dutch; for if the Confederates go on with the War without us, a Neutrality for Britain is impossible.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A N Exa2 Delineation of the Old Roman Pavement in Mosaick Work, lately discovered at Stunssield near, Whoodfock, in Oxfordshire, it being one of the most considerable Pieces of Antiquity that ever was found in Britain, (of the Ancient Romans.) It is painted in the true Colcurs of the Pavement: Being formerly Sold for a Guinea a piece, are now fold for 28.6 d. By Tho. Taylor, at the Golden Lion near the Horn Tavefu in Fleetstreet, Londer. Where are sold all forts of Prints and Maps, Wholosale and Retale.

UACKERT'Unmask'd; in a Parts, containing, I. Reflections on the 7thEdition of Mr. Martin': Treatife of the Venecal Diffafe. 2. An Examination of the Charitable Surgeon, The Generous Surgeon, The Tomb of Venus, and a pretended

new Method of curing this Difeafe. 2.A brief Enquiry into the Ancient and present State of the Practices of Physick and Surgery; a full Account of Quarks; then (in a concise Method) is shewn the Cause, Na ture, Signs, and Dangerous Effetts of this Difeafe, various ways of Receiving, Symptomes first Discovering, and only Method of preventing its Infection; together with the belt, most cheap, safe, speedy, easie and private Methods of Cure. As alfo the Caule and Cure of Old Gl . . ts in Men, and Weaknesses in Women. The Second Edition Balarg'd. Sold by D. Brown without Temple-Bar, G. Straban, at the Golden-Ball in Cornbill, and B. Barker, in Westminster-Hall and by the Author, Dr. Spinke, at his House at the Golden-Ball, 3 Doors directly paft the Sun-Tavern, in Milk-firset Market, Cheapfide. Price 2 s.

Printed for, and fold by John Baker at the Black-Boy in Pater-Noper-Rom. 1712.